





# **EVENING BULLETIN.**

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1857.

The entire debt of the United States, and of all the States of the Union combined, is not equal to one year's interest on the debt of England; our entire debt, State and National, being \$220,000,000, or its equivalent, \$44,000,000. The National debt of Great Britain is almost, or perhaps quite, twelve hundred millions sterling.

**LAND SALES OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—The sales of land by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the week ending on the 8th inst. were 8,631.84 acres, for the aggregate sum of \$113,409 81.

The commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Illinois to select a site for the new penitentiary have agreed upon Joliet as the point.

## **FOREIGN ITEMS.**

**English Royalty.**—Queen Victoria is the mother of five girls and four boys, all healthy and robust children, and yet she and her husband are less than thirty-eight years old. The immediate royal family of Great Britain consists as follows:

Alexandra Victoria, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Francis Albert August Charles Emanuel, born August 26, 1819.

## **CHILDREN.**

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840.  
 2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1842.  
 4. Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.  
 6. Louise Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.  
 8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

9. Princess —, born April 14, 1857.

An aggregate meeting of gentlemen interested in promoting an enlarged supply of cotton was held in the town-hall of Manchester on Tuesday last. Mr. J. Chastellain, M. P., presided. The principal resolution adopted was the following:

"That an association be now formed, to be called 'The Cotton Supply Association,' for the purpose of aiding in the removal of governmental and other obstacles to the growth of cotton in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and particularly for developing the resources of British India, where navigation and irrigation require to be established, and for the extended cultivation of cotton in every accessible country capable of producing it; for the supply upon such terms as may be thought judicious, of seeds, cotton cleaning machines, and presses, and generally by affording information by the diffusion of printed directions for its cultivation, by sending competent teachers of cotton planting and cleaning, by affording prizes for the production of cotton in new fields of culture, and otherwise, as may from time to time be found expedient, to promote the growth and increase the supply of cotton to this country."

Mr. Thomas Bazley, in moving this resolution, said that the manufacturers are now paying not less than £10,000,000 per annum more than should be paid for their cotton if the supply were unfettered; and he assumed that a call of £5 a year (though he levied) from the owner of a 40 horse power steam engine, for the purposes of the association, would be profitably invested in endeavoring to get rid of an exaction which must now amount in excessive price of the raw material to £5,000 a year to that individual. A committee was appointed for carrying out the object of the association, and a call of 1s. per horse power was ordered to be made on the members.

**Photographic Cloud-Making.**—We know not what else to call an artificial method of producing clouds, invented by Mr. John Eastham, of this city, says the Manchester Guardian. The clouds are put into the photograph, by means of photographic negatives. We saw yesterday, two views of Castle Howard, with skies thus produced, which had been ordered for her Majesty the Queen, and which are about to be sent to Buckingham Palace. The invention is ingenious; but he who may discover a mode of securing the sun-portraiture of the clouds of nature will do far more for his art.

Among the extraordinary devices now resorted to by some of the fashionable stores in Paris to attract customers, is that of offering to any one who will buy over three dollars' worth of goods the purchaser's photographic likeness gratis.

[From a Paris Letter.]

We received this week some alarming news from Madrid. A good many arrests were made, and evidence of a revolutionary plot were discovered; and it is scarcely probable that it was sufficiently extended to have caused serious trouble against the now well organized repressive forces of the Government.

It is said, but upon what grounds I have been unable to ascertain, that the efforts are being made in this city for the arrangement of the Mexican and Spanish difficulty. It is certain that the French and English Governments do take an interest in this contest and that the urgency of the whole affair rests, in an European point of view, on the supposed intentions of the American filibusters toward Cuba. This point is so constantly urged, that, if the question is settled without a war, peace may be attributed to the fear inspired by the filibusters.

A discussion is going on here between certain journals on the question of whether the State has the right to tax parents from educating their children in whatever religion they choose. Only mention the fact to tell you that there are journals in Paris, and in enlightened France, which take the negative of the question.

The Council of State has commenced the examination of the law against the usurpation of titles of nobility and on the organization of an imperial noblesse. These laws will hardly be decided by the present Legislature, and will come up again next year.

General d'Orlandi was authorized to offer France the free concession of a Burmese port, with grounds to the extent of twenty-four miles square. The Emperor has deemed it expedient to refuse this offer. The same offer will be made to the United States. Gen d'Orlandi has enrolled for the service of the Birman army, fifteen hundred artillery men, whose service had expired in the French army. They receive 200 francs on arriving at Marseilles, 300 francs at Suez, and 2,000 francs on touching the soil of Birman, with promises of great advantages in the country.

**NAPLES AFTER THE GREAT BATTLE OF MEANEE.**—Nineteen long letters from the Governor General. He has made me Governor of Scinde, with additional pay; and he has ordered the captured guns to be cast into a triumphal column, with our names. I wish he would let me go back to my wife and girls; it would be more to me than pay and glory and honors. Eight months away from them, and my wife's strange dream realized! This is glory! is it? Yes! Nine princes have surrendered their swords to me on fields of battle, and their kingdoms have been conquered by me and attached to my own country. I have received the government of the conquered province, and all honors are paid to me while living in mine enemy's capital. Well, all the glory that can be desired is mine, and I care so little for it that the moment I can all shall be resigned to live quietly with my wife and girls; no honor or riches repay me for absence from them.

Jour. of the late Gen. Sir J. C. Napier.

A temple on Bunker Hill is said to be in contemplation by the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to contain the statue of Gen. Warren, which is to be inaugurated with becoming ceremonies on the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle. The edifice will probably be of white marble, and will be made the receptacle of such relics of the battle as can be obtained. The superintendent of the monument already has in his possession a great variety of those mementoes of the eventful day. We suppose no steps will be taken toward the erection of this temple until after the inauguration of the statue.

[From the New York Ledger.]

## **OUR MOTHERS.**

Multitudinous faces shine upon me, to-day from the tranquil heaven of a lost happiness. Lost, but remembered fondly. All these faces are transfigured by the beauty of love, which is not of earth, but the quintessence of heaven—the atmosphere about God. Some of these faces are solemn and bright, like the stars of the morning, unreal in the eternity of distance. Such were twin-spirits, who went early to drink of the clear waters of life everlasting.

And this one—radiant with the abiding tenderness even the sorrowful could not wash away—so victorious over the "dust and ashes" and the grave-dark, shadowless, but with a summer of steadfast sunshine in the holiest of eyes—this face is of my angel-mother.

Even she stoops toward me, her darling, smiling on me out of the arch-Heavens, and overleaping the Jasper walls of the fair city, to talk with me in the melodious language of "the sons of the morning," till the glorification of her golden hair is mingled with the splendor of the stars.

Lost to pain, but sweetly fond of peace; not forgotten, though passed forever from my mortal sight, nor loved the less because so early lost, heaven-smile on! under the grave-clay, and in heaven-ripple, and incorruptible—never a hair to trouble you, and no sorrow to touch your solemn repose. As a weary bird from distant lands, drips, folding her wing beside a silent spring in the spicy shadow of some palm of the tropics, so do I seek her grave afar from the desolate storms of the world. And kneeling humbly, drink inly from the beautiful assurance that the faded form in its straight white sleep under the lilies, is but the solemn shadow hung earthward, of the glorified life which, God, for Christ's sake, hath made immortal!

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Living, to love and suffer, loving to suffer and die, is the generous aim of woman. For her, there is no mightier reach of intellect than that her winged thoughts, and aspirations of love achieve, stretching on through living, beyond death, till lost in the bosom of the infinite. (And what more may man achieve?) For her, there is no sublimer battle-field than the arena of man's heart's. And therein, her tender-ness, her humility, her noble purity, her illimitable powers of loving—like steadfast angel, strong to buffet the evil with the good—war nobly with man's unsanctified passions, and win a silent victory.

Curl not your bearded lips in scorn of her gentle teaching, oh! ye dark, strong men—ye demi-gods of labor. Ye, with sinews and muscles mighty to dig and delve; to toil at the fiery forge, or curb the wrathful lion of the seas with the proud right arm of science; and ye who drive the shining ploughshare of philosophy through fields of future harvest—all your foreheads, be they grim with sweat and dust, or royal with immortal bays, are holy with the kiss of motherhood!

With the deep spiritual eyes that shall one day see God, look inly! The kiss your mother left upon your cheek and baby-brow, when first you saw light, and drew in with the first breath of being that divine essence imperishable as eternity—your tender blessing whispered on earth, but audible in Heaven, given with uplifted heart and hands, crown you still; ay, as the stars of the summer make glorious the forehead of the great night.

Battle nobly with the enslaving world—wield a stout sword with a fearless arm for truth's and freedom's sake; but keep your mother's blessing and her kiss (the lips that gave them, are under this snow, perhaps) as sacredly as the Arch-Angel keeps the great seal of the universe.

EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

BOSTON, May 6, 1857.

The Spiritualist controversy here is going on with unabated vigor. Fresh fuel was added to the excitement on the subject by the appearance last week among us of Dr. Hume, the celebrated medium, whose performances at Paris, before the Emperor Napoleon have been so much noticed in the newspapers. He arrived in the country a fortnight ago, having come to Boston to get his sister, with whom he embarked for Europe in to-day's steamer. He returns to Paris at the Emperor's request, he says. All the statements in the papers about his doings at the Tuilleries he pronounces fabrications, based on conjecture. His experiments before the Imperial Court were performed in private, and the persons present pledged to secrecy. He himself declines to give any particulars of what occurred.

Mr. Hume is a Scotchman and came to this country while a very young boy. He is twenty-two years of age but looks nearly thirty. He is of middle size, sandy haired, with a bright, shrewd, energetic face, pleasant expression, and very nervous, restless temperament. He is communicative (except about the doings at the Tuilleries) and talks incessantly. His manners are good, though obviously not those of an educated man.

On Monday evening last a Spiritualist session was held at a private house up town, with Hume and Willis, the Cambridge student, for mediums. Some of the editors of the Traveler and Journal, and other gentlemen of the press, were present, and invited. The whole company numbered fourteen. The room in which the party assembled was lighted by gas, and every opportunity was afforded for investigation. The usual feats of moving tables and pianos were performed in the most successful manner, in full gaslight, with a sharp-eyed, skeptical gentleman under the table, and half-a-dozen others closely watching the mediums, whose feet were also held. The table moved was a heavy extension table, about ten feet long, and on it, part of the time, was the added weight of an editor, whose plump condition does credit to the prosperity of the profession in Boston. One of the leaves of the table was taken up by unseen agency and laid upon the others. A cloth being placed upon the table, a hand, or what to the touch seemed a hand, was repeatedly thrust up under it. This was grasped by some of the gentlemen present, in whose grasp it melted away. They state that the form and feel of human fingers was perfectly palpable. The hands of the mediums and of all present were at that time on the table in full sight.

Mr. Hume held an accordion in one hand, taking hold of the bottom of the instrument, while his other hand was stretched out away from it. Several tunes were played up to it by invisible agency. One of the editors present inspected it closely, he saw the bellows part and the keys moving exactly as if some person were playing upon it, while it hung suspended in the air at only a few inches from his eyes. The result, in short, of the session was that everybody present was satisfied that the feats performed were not done by the mediums, and that any theory of solution, which ascribes them to jugglery, is simply ridiculous.

I have not gone into the minute details of this session, because it was an impromptu affair, got up on the occasion of the visit of Hume. A regular and formal session is to be held soon, with Willis for a medium, and some well-known and scientific gentlemen of Boston and Cambridge for spectators of which, doubtless, an authenticated record will be made, and of which I will send you a report.

**BIOGRAPHY AND PORTRAITS OF LEARNED MEN.**—It is proposed to publish at Vienna a folio containing large sized engravings of the most distinguished men in the various departments of natural science, accompanied with letter-press biographical sketches of each.

A Scientific Board has been appointed to select the most prominent men worth of such tribute to the number of one hundred, without regard to nationality. The name of Humboldt, as would naturally be expected, stands at the head of the list. From the United States there have been selected as follows:

Lieut. Maury, of the Washington Observatory, the philosopher of winds and tides; Professor J. O. Dana, of Yale College, author of "A System of Mineralogy" and also of several reports of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition; and Professor L. Agassiz, of Cambridge, whose name and works are familiar to all.

We learn that these gentlemen have already been requested to furnish their portraits for the use of the Austrian Commission.

The work is intended to be got up in the highest style of art, and will be, undoubtedly, a splendid addition to the literature of the day, a handsome compliment to men of science, and an honor to Austrian enterprise.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

## **OFFICIAL.**

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857.  
 Present.—E. D. Weatherford, President, and all the members.

## **JOINT SESSION.**

On motion, the two Boards assembled, when the following named gentlemen were elected to fill the respective offices designated:

Interpreter of City Court, J. C. Hartman.  
 Wm. R. Ray, Day Watchman; T. B. Weatherford and Geo. Coulter, Night Watchmen; A. Turner, Supernumerary Night Watchman, First District.

J. Hammon, Day Watchman; S. Dearing and Wm. Curry, Night Watchmen; Robert Loyd, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Second District.  
 Carter W. Tiller, Day Watchman; A. C. Cross and Jefferson Littrell, Night Watchmen; Matthew Ghens, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Third District.

B. S. Rust, Day Watchman; F. W. Hall and Wm. Bailey, Night Watchmen; J. W. Ball, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Fourth District.  
 A. J. Johnson, Day Watchman; J. S. Gallagher and Wm. Phelps, Night Watchmen; Jas. T. Moore, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Fifth District.

J. A. Weatherford, Day Watchman; W. H. Moore and J. J. Merrill, Night Watchmen; G. W. Gregory, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Sixth District.  
 Harvey Seaton, Day Watchman; W. E. Benson and J. Lamborn, Night Watchmen; Robert Board, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Seventh District.

Mordecai Howard, Day Watchman; N. C. Howard and J. Enlow, Night Watchmen; J. C. Baird, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Eighth District.  
 B. W. Ragan, Day Watchman; J. Bradley and Henry Farley, Night Watchmen; W. H. Head, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Ninth District.

E. Vansant, Day Watchman; J. H. Rogers and Wm. Clayton, Night Watchmen; Jeremiah Antle, Jr., Supernumerary Night Watchman, Tenth District.  
 Wm. Crofoot, Day Watchman; E. Arnold and P. Willey, Night Watchmen; W. C. Mitchell, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Eleventh District.

Supernumerary Day Watchman for the city at large, D. T. Bligh, Ben. Powell, Henry Dennis, J. D. Turner, and Irwin Bell.

On motion, the joint session then arose.

## **SEPARATE SESSION.**

Alderman Shotwell by leave introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to receive with interest, at four months from their maturity, the \$6,000 of notes issued to the Louisville Water company, which was adopted.

A communication was presented from the Mayor in reference to the eligibility of several members of this Board, when, on motion, the reading thereof was dispensed with, and same was referred to Revision Committee.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., and thereupon the Board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

## **OFFICIAL.**

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857.  
 Present.—All the members except President Monroe and Messrs. Overall, Sargent, and Weaver.

On motion, Mr. Slanks took the chair.  
 The reading of the Journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor, returning a resolution authorizing the Mayor to renew the notes discounted by the Bank of Kentucky, being the notes executed by the city of Louisville to the Louisville Water Company, amounting to \$6,000, with his objections to the passage of the same, when the question being taken upon the passage of said resolution, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, the same was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Browning, Caswell, and Craig—3.  
 Nays—Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, Huston, Keudall, Muir, Newman, Pope, Simples, and Shanks—9.  
 A claim in favor of Prentice, Henderson, & Osborne of \$116 47, for public printing, was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

The two Boards assembled in joint session, when the following persons were duly elected to fill the respective offices, to-wit:

Interpreter of City Court, J. C. Hartman.  
 Wm. R. Ray, Day Watchman; T. B. Weatherford and Geo. Coulter, Night Watchmen; A. Turner, Supernumerary Night Watchman, First District.

J. Hammon, Day Watchman; S. Dearing and Wm. Curry, Night Watchmen; Robert Loyd, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Second District.  
 Carter W. Tiller, Day Watchman; A. C. Cross and Jefferson Littrell, Night Watchmen; Matthew Ghens, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Third District.

B. S. Rust, Day Watchman; F. W. Hall and Wm. Bailey, Night Watchmen; J. W. Ball, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Fourth District.  
 A. J. Johnson, Day Watchman; J. S. Gallagher and Wm. Phelps, Night Watchmen; Jas. T. Moore, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Fifth District.

J. A. Weatherford, Day Watchman; W. H. Moore and J. J. Merrill, Night Watchmen; G. W. Gregory, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Sixth District.  
 Harvey Seaton, Day Watchman; W. E. Benson and J. Lamborn, Night Watchmen; Robert Board, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Seventh District.

Mordecai Howard, Day Watchman; N. C. Howard and J. Enlow, Night Watchmen; J. C. Baird, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Eighth District.  
 B. W. Ragan, Day Watchman; J. Bradley and Henry Farley, Night Watchmen; W. H. Head, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Ninth District.

E. Vansant, Day Watchman; J. H. Rogers and Wm. Clayton, Night Watchmen; Jeremiah Antle, Jr., Supernumerary Night Watchman, Tenth District.  
 Wm. Crofoot, Day Watchman; E. Arnold and P. Willey, Night Watchmen; W. C. Mitchell, Supernumerary Night Watchman, Eleventh District.

Supernumerary Day Watchmen for the city at large, D. T. Bligh, Ben. Powell, Henry Dennis, J. D. Turner, and Irwin Bell.

## **SEPARATE SESSION.**

A message was presented from the Mayor in relation to the eligibility of four members of the Board of Aldermen, which was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Muir, Gilliss, and Pope.

Mr. Pope, on leave, introduced a resolution authorizing a box sewer to be placed in the creek, between First and Second streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilliss, from the Committee on Streets, reported a resolution allowing the Street Inspectors to employ hands at \$1 25 per day, which was adopted.

Mr. Huston, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported a resolution allowing A. McNaughton to remove his coffee house from Portland avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, to the northwest corner of Main and Twelfth streets, which was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, May 14th, 1857, at 8 o'clock, was adopted, whereupon the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

**WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXIONS**—can be acquired by using the "Jaidm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using "Jaidm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed **FETTERIDGE & CO., N. Y.**

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, Agents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 j&b

## **FOUND.**

A T. The Mozart Hall last night a fine Honiton Lace Handkerchief, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. m12 j&b1

## **BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!**

We have in our possession glasses for which we have exchanged others that were sold by an *opiate* gentleman now in this city for *Jaidm of a Thousand Flowers*. We can satisfy any one that they are but very soft glass, and we refer to the Jewellers of this city for the quality of his glasses. The extreme hardness of the *genuine* Pebble—that they cannot be cut with the diamond, and that they are impervious to scratching and thus becoming dim by constant use. Their perfect transparency and highly refractive properties commend them at once preeminently superior to any other lens for the eye.

The experience of the senior of our firm as a physician, and the success which has attended our exertions for several years past in this department of our business, by obtaining fine glasses adapted to all conditions of impaired vision, induce us to take this occasion to say, with assurance of public confidence, that whatever *Perpetrator* of the *Portrait, Periscope, Convex, Concave, Chalcograph, &c.* of the *Pebble* or fine English glass, in gold, silver, or steel, shall be as represented, and in all cases where perfect satisfaction is not given the article to be exchanged or pay refunded. m12 j&b1

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**  
 THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the

**CORNER NINTH AND GREEN STREETS,**  
 where he is prepared to fill all orders for *Pomeroys* and *Pittsburgh* Coal at the lowest market price.

Office also open to the public for the sale of *Portland* and *Jefferson* Co. Market between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets. m12 j&b1

**THE BEST ORDER OF FINE Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, CARPETS,**

INCLUDING  
 ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY, AND ALL OTHER GRADES,  
 With a full Stock of  
**CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.**

The largest and best assortment to be found, which we offer cheap and at one price only.

**C. DUVALL & CO.,** Main street.

**Standard Medical Books.**  
 PERRIN'S Obstetrics and Diseases of Women;

Griffith's Formula; Macle's Surgical Anatomy; Wilson on the Skin; Churchill on Females; Do on Midwifery; Do on Infants; Carpenter's Principles of Physiology; Do Elements of do; Taylor's Jurisprudence; Watson's Practice; Lawrence on the Eye; Pagan's Surgery; Dunglison's Physiology; Do Dictionary; Do Practice of Medicine; Do New Remedies; And all the late Text Books in Medical and Surgical Science for sale by

**C. H. HANCOCK & CO.,** Main st.

**NEW MUSIC.**

THALBERG'S COMPOSITIONS.—All of Thalberg's latest Compositions can be had at the Piano-forte and Music Warehouse of

D. P. FAULDS & CO., Publishers of Music and Musical Works, 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.

**Rich and Beautiful Jewelry**

JUST received at J. L. LEMON'S, Main st., between Second and Third.

**New Books.**

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS, or Geology in its bearings on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed, by Hugh Miller. Price \$1 25.  
 Two Years Ago, by Rev. Charles Kingsley. Price \$1 25.  
 The Laws of Health, or sequel to "The House I Live In," by William A. Alcott, M. D. Price \$1.  
 The Young Woman's Book of Health, by Wm. A. Alcott, M. D. Price \$1.  
 The American Citizen—his Rights and Duties according to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States, by John Henry Hopkins, D. D. Price \$1.  
 Autobiography of a Female Slave, by Mattie Griffith. Price \$1.  
 The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and Good Breeding, by Henry Lunnell. Price \$1 25.

For sale by "CRUMP & WELSH," 84 Fourth street, near Market.

**MARTIN & HALL & SON'S GUITARS.**—Our stock of the above is again complete. All styles and sizes at the reduced prices, wholesale or retail.

D. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.

**FINE VIOLINS.**—We are in receipt of a beautiful assortment of fine Italian and French Violins for sale wholesale or retail.

D. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

**Fine Watches.**

Just received a lot of very fine Watches in gold and silver cases. Call and see them at

JAS. L. LEMON'S, 539 Main st., between Second and Third.

**Silver Ware (Pitchers, Cups, Spoons, &c.) and Plated Ware.**

Extra heavy Plated Ware, such as Tea Sets, Castors, Baskets, &c., a very beautiful lot. Call and see.

JAS. L. LEMON, N. Second and Third.

**New Books, New Books at Ringgold's.**

TWO YEARS AGO, by Kingsley.  
 The Border Rover, by Emerson Bennett.  
 The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller.  
 The American Citizen, an Abridgement of the Government Narrative of the U. S. Expedition to Japan, under Commodore Perry, by Robert Tomes.  
 The American Citizen, by John Henry Hopkins, D. D., L. D.  
 Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate, by Thomas Hart Benton.







# EVENING BULLETIN.

**APPLE TREE BORER.**—Every person who keeps an orchard knows something of this destructive insect. In large orchards it is very difficult to guard against their attacks, and many trees are annually ruined by them.

The first notice of their presence is the unhealthy appearance of the foliage. If you examine the bark on the south side of the tree, you will find that the inner bark is much eaten, so much so as to disfigure the tree for life, even if their ravages are now arrested.

Mr. T. V. Peticolas, an experienced orchardist, of Ohio, in a communication to the Country Gentleman, says he has observed that the eggs are always deposited in the south side of the tree, and, also, that they are scarce in cold seasons. From these facts he was led to expect that low headed trees, whose trunks are not exposed to the sun at all, would escape the borer, for either the instinct of the parent insect would prevent her from depositing her eggs there, or, if deposited, they would not hatch, on account of deficiency of heat. Accordingly, on examining his orchard, of between 1,200 and 1,500 trees, he finds that those which spread so as entirely to shade the trunks are not attacked by borers, while upright growers have suffered severely. In conclusion he very justly says: "These facts induce me to believe that shading the trunks of the trees will effectually prevent the attacks of this destructive insect. I would therefore advise all who are planting out orchards to practise the shortening in system from the beginning, so as to limit their trees low."

This is good advice, not only on account of the borer, but because the tree will bear younger, be more healthy, longer lived, produce better crops of better fruit, look better, and be better, generally, if trained with a low head.

**LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.**—The Bean.—For a few years, in those portions of the State, where the enemies of the wheat crop have rendered the production of that cereal a labor of risk and oftentimes a loss to the cultivator, much attention has been given to the growth of various grains, roots, and plants as substitutes therefor. Among these which have assumed a prominent position, as regards freedom from pernicious and destructive insects, profitable returns for time and labor expended, facility for marketing, yield of provender for farm stock, etc., will be found the bean.

In the culture of the bean the soil should be one of a light loamy texture, of at least medium fertility, and needs little tillage as well as cleanliness at the hands of the cultivator. What is known as a quick, dry soil seems to be the desideratum sought for by most of those engaged in its production. Upon clay or retentive lands the crop is liable to be severely affected by drought or heavy rains—a superabundance of moisture injuring the pods nearest the ground by rot. In addition to the benefits derived by the crop from a judicious selection of soil, the cultivator will find that land easily kept friable and free from weeds will lighten labor materially. If manure is used it should be well worked in, and it were better if applied some time previously to planting, as decaying matter tends rather to the development of straw than the formation of seeds.

The preparations for planting as well as the after-culture of the bean should be most thorough. The ground needs to be well pulverized, and if retentive of moisture ought to be ridged. Hill and drill planting are both followed—with about equal success as to product—but we are inclined to think that the former mode involves the greatest amount of labor. All danger from frost should be over before planting, as the bean is not hardy.

The common practice, in planting, is rows three feet apart and in hills about one foot distant. Should the rows be brought nearer together, it would be well to give more space between the hills. The distance given, however, is as close as can be worked to advantage where the cultivator is used—where the hoe is depended upon, 20 or 24 inches will cover the ground better. The last day of May or first of June will be found a propitious time for depositing the seed. When planted in the hill 4 to 6 beans is sufficient. In drill planting from 3 to 5 pecks are used. Many farmers plant the bean in rows or hills, alternate with corn, and seem to think that advantages are derivable from such procedure.

As, in the culture of any new branch of the farm economy, a diversity of opinion is apt to exist, and detailed experiments are worth more than all that can be said theoretically, we are induced to note the conclusions of a few of those who have given the subject attention. A Chautauque county friend writes: "I do my work the last week in May. Plow and harrow the ground smooth, mark out in shallow furrows, about two and a half feet apart, with a corn plow; then drop the beans, two or three inches apart, in the furrow. I can plant, with the assistance of a couple of hands, four acres per day in this manner. When the young plants are three or four inches high, use the cultivator and weed and hoe them well. When about eight or ten inches high, use the common plow, turning the soil against the vines. I sometimes sprinkle my beans with plaster when I hoe them. Average yield twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Save the vines to feed the cattle. Have wintered cattle and kept them in good order with little else than bean straw, the cattle consuming the product at the rate of about one and one-third acres per head."

In Orleans county, where much space is given to its culture, the planting is usually done with machinery manufactured for the purpose. A man and boy will plant twelve acres a day. One bushel is the quantity used for seed. Variety—the "medium vines." Average yield, 15 to 20 bushels per acre. The time of harvesting has arrived when the pods turn yellow, and the beans should be pulled and stacked. If the weather is fine it will prove of benefit to place them in rows for a few days, that partial curing may ensue. Care must be exercised that sharp frosts do not catch them still in the ground. To stack them, drive a stake in the ground, cover the earth with something that will keep the beans from it, and lay the beans about the stake, the roots toward the center, and cap with some material that will keep off the wet.

Another mode, and a very convenient one, is to cut crocheted ends, about two feet below the croch, and four and one-half feet above, sharpening the lower end, which should be driven securely through the soil. The crochets should not be abrupt, but taper gradually and be strong. Upon these stack the beans in layers, head and root alternating, then bind across from the tops of the stack. These can be protected from rain by any slight covering, and as the stack is elevated and the straw drooping, it will soon shed moisture should it become wet.

The analysis given below, by Prof. Emmons, of the "White Kidney Bean," and that of Einhof, of the "Field Bean," will exhibit the amount of nutrient they contain:

	Kidney Bean.	Field Bean.
Starch	36.74	50.1
Legumen	16.60	
Albumen	9.92	11.7
Fibre	15.42	
Sugar and Extract	7.20	8.2
Water	13.25	15.6
Loss		10.0
Total	101.13	100.00

The bean is not an exhausting crop, but, possessing a large leaf system, derives a considerable portion of its substance from the atmosphere. With clean and careful culture, the soil, instead of being impoverished by a crop of this nature, will be left in the best possible condition for subsequent productions.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**SWEET POTATOES.**—74 hills White Yams, a very superior article, received per steamer Fanny Billitt, from Mississippi, and for sale by CURD & CO., Sixth st.

**Godley for April—Price 20 cents.**  
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for April received by m30jeb 84 Fourth st. near Market.

[From the Ploughman.]  
TRANSPLANTING TREES.—Notre can live if transplanted with all its roots on.

I do not feel justified in longer delaying to again bring before the readers of your excellent paper the subject of cutting out all the fibrous and much of the main roots of fruit trees before they are re-set in their intended abiding place.

To do this with as little trouble as possible to you and myself—I think it may be best to re-publish the letter from me that you gave in the Ploughman on this subject some three months since; but on looking I find that I have lost or mislaid that paper, so I cannot give you its date—which I regret—but feel that, as the time for transplanting fruit trees has come, I must take the trouble to write out my experience herein again.

First, within the last dozen years I have transplanted from my very small nursery into my grounds near by eight or ten of the best pear trees that I have ever grown, having the notion, which was confirmed by consulting half a dozen or more different horticultural authors, which I frequently consulted on this subject (that the more of the root of the tree that we take out of the ground and re-set into it, the better for its growth).

Therefore, when I transplanted a very choice tree, that I was very desirous to get a good growth on the first year, I was very careful, at any cost of time and patience, to take out of the ground its entire root, and re-set it all with great care, drawing out into a horizontal position every root and fibre, packing the earth under and around them very carefully and closely; but I have uniformly had all these trees die as suddenly as they would if I had sawed them off above ground, and stuck them into it, as we do a dry stick. If from some circumstance—such as the running of the roots of some of these trees into or among the roots of others—I was obliged to cut some of them off, they would then partially live and commence a light growth on the third year, the greater part of their old head having died off.

Two years ago last fall, I had two large pear trees to remove, of two or more inches in diameter at the butt—one of them standing alone in a loose soil, the other partially under a stone wall; I took the one out of the loose soil, without leaving, as I supposed, two ounces of its root in the ground, and mere root I never saw to a tree of its size. I re-set this tree with the greatest care, confining it to stakes, &c.; this tree on the next spring put out only the small mouse-ear leaf, and shrivelled and died.

The tree standing under the wall, which was the larger of the two, I re-set, with less than half of the length of its original root on it; it put forth a full leaf the first season, and the last season it grew some, looking very green and thrifty.

The foregoing results, with others not mentioned here, have put me to finding, if possible, the reason why it is necessary to cut from the tree we transplant the greater part of its original root, and especially all its small fibrous roots attached to the larger roots. On taking a tree out of the ground, we of necessity leave every mouth that absorbed the proper nourishment to support the tree in the ground, they being so very fine and weak, they are of necessity broken off; and if they were not, in resetting the tree the earth could not be so fitted to them or they to the earth, that they could again absorb the required nourishment to give life and growth; consequently new mouths or extremely small, fine fibrous roots must first be grown after transplanting and penetrating the closely-compacted soil in search of food and water before the tree can be made to grow.

These new roots or fine fibres, having mouths to absorb nourishment, break or grow out readily with ease, where the knife has cut away, close to the larger roots, all of the fine ones; and also where the larger roots are cut off with a sharp knife, they shorten them in; at the ends of the large roots broken or cut off as they ought to be, and wherever we cut off the lesser roots close to the main roots, as they all ought to be, that the earth may be pressed around these very closely, do the new roots only readily grow out.

That many experienced scientific persons know all, and more than I have here said on this subject, I doubt not, but have given to the public what they do know on this subject? If so, I am ignorant of it. I was relating to a friend of mine some time since my present practice of cutting off all the small fibrous roots close to their larger roots and of shortening in all of the larger roots (which I did one year ago last autumn, on transplanting about fifteen rather large sized pear trees, which all lived and came well the first season), when he handed me a small book on gardening, by "William Cobbett, Concord, N. H., 1842," where, on page 201, he gives the following:

"The tree taken up, prune the roots with a sharp knife, so as to leave none more than about a foot long; and if any have been torn off nearer to the stem prune the part so that no bruises or ragged parts remain. Cut off all the fibres close to the roots, for they never live, and they mould and do great injury. If cut off, their place is supplied by other fibres more quickly." Respectfully yours,

JOSHUA WILDER,

S. Hingham, March 28th, 1857.

**REMARKS.**—All who have had much experience in transplanting will remember instances in which they have been surprised at the death of trees with which they have taken extra pains to secure a very large portion of the roots. No doubt experience will demonstrate the exact proportion of roots required to secure the greatest certainty of success; at least we are well satisfied that too much stress is laid upon securing all the roots. A little reflection will convince any one that the delicate spongioles or mouths of the roots cannot be rudely handled with impunity, and that after they are violently torn from their position in the soil they are totally incapable of performing their functions, and consequently it is better to remove them and produce a smooth cut surface on a stout healthy root for the purpose of encouraging the formation of a new system of mouths, than to attempt to secure those already formed at the extremities of the small fibrous roots which are so fine and delicate as to render it impossible to remove them, and again imbed them in the soil without great injury and loss. The aim should be to secure enough branchy roots to give the tree a secure foothold in the soil, and enough cut ends and these stout enough to resupply the spongioles with as little of time as possible. In other words, in transplanting trees, the safest plan is to secure enough, but not too many, roots, and from these to cut off most of the fibres as not only useless but injurious.

**SUMMER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.**—In the spring, do not turn your sheep into the pasture until it is well up, or until it is ankle high, so as to have something to shade the ground; keep your sheep close, and feed them hay and grain of some kind—they will eat it well if kept from grass. When put upon pasture, have three or more fields and change them often, so that their pasture may be sweet. I have known a neighbor lose three hundred sheep out of six hundred in one summer. He divided them into three parts, and put them into three large fields, with no shade except what the fence on the south side of each field made. The sheep lay along the fence, and, when the nose fly came, the sheep were to be seen running with their noses to the ground, fighting the fly, and eating only just enough to keep life in them. The sheep did not go more than eight or ten rods from the fence, and this was eaten close to the ground, when there was plenty of pasture on the north side of the field; as a consequence, the sheep poisoned themselves in their own filth. The fly laid its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, and they soon died in great numbers of "worm in the head."

Now, you would ask, how should he save his sheep? He should have turned them all into one field, and forced them to go further from the fence, and about two or three days after the first shower he should have changed them to another field. Whenever you see your sheep run with their noses down to the ground, drive them to your furthest pasture; the fly will stay about where the sheep have lain. Keep changing them from field to field, and you will not be troubled with "worm in the head."  
*Genesee Farmer.*

**THE SIX BEST HARDY EVERGREEN TREES TO BE PLANTED AS SINGLE TREES.**—The Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*) grows rapidly—say, two feet yearly—is perfectly hardy, and grows in Europe to the height of one hundred and thirty feet. If unpurged, about thirty feet in diameter. After a tree is old, the branches have a peculiar, graceful, drooping habit. It may be pruned by clipping the ends of the shoots yearly, thus causing it to become more dense and not extend as much; but at the same time it creates more of an evergreen pillar, and detracts very much from its natural beauty.

The Balsam Fir, or the Bals of Gilead Fir (*Abies balsamea*), a native of the shores of our northern lakes, the State of Maine, &c., is also perfectly hardy everywhere. While young, it grows as rapidly as the Norway; when it is twelve or fifteen years old it does not grow so rapidly. It is naturally compact and of an upright pyramidal form. It makes a tree some forty feet high and about twenty feet broad. The American Spruce (*Abies alba*) does not grow so rapidly as either of the preceding, but forms a very compact and perfectly rounded spire-top tree. Its upright habit and denseness make it more suited than the Norway to places of only a half dozen rods in extent. In twenty years it will form a tree thirty feet high and fifteen diameter. It grows most rapidly on clay loam, but endures wet situations better than the very dry ones.

The Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austrica*) is a rapidly growing pine, with very long leaves, that give to the tree a character more dense than any other well tested variety. Its color is a rich, dark-blue green, which it retains all winter. The Corsican Pine (*Pinus laricio Corsica*) is also a rapid grower, with leaves somewhat longer than the common Scotch Pine, of a light, somewhat yellowish green, contrasting finely with the preceding. It keeps its color well, even during the early spring months, when nearly all evergreens are somewhat dull.

The Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Canadensis*), a native of most portions of the Northern States—the most graceful and beautiful of all the evergreens—it, like the prophet, has to go abroad to be appreciated. It is of rapid growth, of a rich green, with graceful drooping habit, suited more than any other to associate with deciduous, weeping trees, or connected with the margin of ponds or rivulets. It forms beautiful hedges, also, as it bears clipping without being apparently injured.

There are many varieties of evergreens, extremely beautiful, and that have been introduced to favorable notice during the past ten or fifteen years. Some of them, doubtless, will prove perfectly hardy, and adapted to all sections of our beautiful country; others, although enduring one or two seasons apparently uninjured, have, the third or fourth season, died. The Cedars of Lebanon, regarded as perfectly hardy, were all killed in the winter of 1855-'56, and the Deciduous Cedar is, at the North, not much more of an evergreen than the Larch. Among the comparatively new evergreens, that promise to be perfectly hardy, and at the same time beautiful, we will name the *Abies Cephalanthus*, *Abies pumila*, *Pinus excelsa*, *Pinus excelsa*, *Wellingtonia gymetis*, and *Bidlo glaucifolia pendula*.

Our Southern friends will find little difficulty in growing any of the varieties—the *Cryptomeria*, *Cupressus*, *Taxodium*, &c.—all beautiful, and if the ground is well mulched can be securely grown.  
*Ohio Farmer.*

**CULTIVATING YOUNG TREES.**—*Friend Harrie:* The most perfect tree can be raised from planting the seed on level land, with soil of equal fertility all around it, because trees, like most other things, lean to the source from whence they derive their nourishment. In exposed situations, trees lean from the prevailing winds of the country, and should have more nourishment applied to the roots next to the prevailing winds, to counteract their influence.

The reason why a tree tends to a pile of manure on one side of it, that it makes wood faster on that side, and the heart of the tree is soon nearer one side than the other. It is a curious fact, that all timber springs from the heart, as all hewers know, and when one side gets thicker and stronger than the other, it bends the tree toward the thick side. Trees attain size faster without trimming than with. I have never been able to discover any advantage in pruning fruit trees, except sometimes when forks occur low down, and if allowed to grow would split apart and ruin the tree.

Persons wishing to set out orchards had better set out trees at one year old than wait for them to get slim in the nursery; they are checked less by removal, and will become profitable sooner. It has been thought that fruit trees ought to be six or eight feet high without a limb, but experience has satisfied me that it is better to let young trees branch as low as they will. A person can gather twice as much fruit standing on the ground, as he can creeping about on a ladder twenty feet long. A short body is able to sustain more fruit than a long one of the same size. Besides, low limbs prevent the formation of a sod under the tree. All young trees should be manured and cultivated as carefully as vegetables.

Thy friend,  
MICHAEL T. JOHNSON.

SHORT CREEK, 24th of 3d mo., 1857.  
*Ohio Cultivator.*

**CARE OF CHICKENS.**—In rearing fowls for the market, the early treatment of chickens is of the highest importance; they should be warmly sheltered and housed, and moreover fed very liberally at short intervals. If a chick receives a check in its growth at an early age, it never afterwards attains a large size, as the bony frame becomes set, and a standard growth is then inevitable.

With good and abundant feeding and the advantage of a free run, in favorable weather, Dorkings will become fit for the purpose of fattening at the age of three to four months in summer, and four to five or six months in winter. In order to be in the highest perfection, fowls must be killed before they have arrived at their full development; the male birds must be taken when the sickle feathers of the tail begin to show, or as the country women say, "when their tails begin to turn;" and the females, while still pullets, i. e. before they have laid.—*Ex.*

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